

22 18

The Small of P
1881
- 14 2 50
and

No 95 J.

63 Geo 1 Linnich

Lynanche ^{of} Trachealis
on
croup

By Richard Town

Papd March 24th
1824

W. S. H.

Iran

#5
Paid March 1824
W. S. H.

Debit

On
Gyranche Trachealis
or
Grouse.

By Richard Brown.

Copy of
W. S. W.
C. W.

Copy of
W. S. W.
C. W.

Cynanche Trachealis Croup.

This disease has received a great variety of names, as *Cynanche Stridula*, *Angina Epidemica* &c. *Cynanche Trachealis* is the one which has been generally adopted. Croup is the common appellation of the disease in Scotland while in different parts of the United States it is known by the name of Whooping Cough. The above mentioned names have all been applied to an inflammatory affection of the mucous membrane of the Glottis, Larynx, & Trachea; which is excited so high as to throw out coagulable lymph instead of inducing only an increased and altered secretion of the part according to the accustomed action of these membranes.

By some practitioners it has been divided into two species, namely, the Idiopathic, & the Symptomatic; and this distinction would appear to be not without foundation. Dr. Gallen observes that it may arise

...the first of the series
...the second of the series
...the third of the series
...the fourth of the series
...the fifth of the series
...the sixth of the series
...the seventh of the series
...the eighth of the series
...the ninth of the series
...the tenth of the series
...the eleventh of the series
...the twelfth of the series
...the thirteenth of the series
...the fourteenth of the series
...the fifteenth of the series
...the sixteenth of the series
...the seventeenth of the series
...the eighteenth of the series
...the nineteenth of the series
...the twentieth of the series
...the twenty-first of the series
...the twenty-second of the series
...the twenty-third of the series
...the twenty-fourth of the series
...the twenty-fifth of the series
...the twenty-sixth of the series
...the twenty-seventh of the series
...the twenty-eighth of the series
...the twenty-ninth of the series
...the thirtieth of the series
...the thirty-first of the series
...the thirty-second of the series
...the thirty-third of the series
...the thirty-fourth of the series
...the thirty-fifth of the series
...the thirty-sixth of the series
...the thirty-seventh of the series
...the thirty-eighth of the series
...the thirty-ninth of the series
...the fortieth of the series
...the forty-first of the series
...the forty-second of the series
...the forty-third of the series
...the forty-fourth of the series
...the forty-fifth of the series
...the forty-sixth of the series
...the forty-seventh of the series
...the forty-eighth of the series
...the forty-ninth of the series
...the fiftieth of the series
...the fifty-first of the series
...the fifty-second of the series
...the fifty-third of the series
...the fifty-fourth of the series
...the fifty-fifth of the series
...the fifty-sixth of the series
...the fifty-seventh of the series
...the fifty-eighth of the series
...the fifty-ninth of the series
...the sixtieth of the series
...the sixty-first of the series
...the sixty-second of the series
...the sixty-third of the series
...the sixty-fourth of the series
...the sixty-fifth of the series
...the sixty-sixth of the series
...the sixty-seventh of the series
...the sixty-eighth of the series
...the sixty-ninth of the series
...the seventieth of the series
...the seventy-first of the series
...the seventy-second of the series
...the seventy-third of the series
...the seventy-fourth of the series
...the seventy-fifth of the series
...the seventy-sixth of the series
...the seventy-seventh of the series
...the seventy-eighth of the series
...the seventy-ninth of the series
...the eightieth of the series
...the eighty-first of the series
...the eighty-second of the series
...the eighty-third of the series
...the eighty-fourth of the series
...the eighty-fifth of the series
...the eighty-sixth of the series
...the eighty-seventh of the series
...the eighty-eighth of the series
...the eighty-ninth of the series
...the ninetieth of the series
...the ninety-first of the series
...the ninety-second of the series
...the ninety-third of the series
...the ninety-fourth of the series
...the ninety-fifth of the series
...the ninety-sixth of the series
...the ninety-seventh of the series
...the ninety-eighth of the series
...the ninety-ninth of the series
...the hundredth of the series

first, in these parts alone or it may come to affect them from the *Cyanobolus Roussillieri* or *Melipha* spreading into them - this has also been remarked by Dr. Cheyne, Dr. Rush, and Dr. Underwood; but it is probable that it is generally Idiopathic. By another set of practitioners it is divided into Spasmodic, & Inflammatory. That it is sometimes purely spasmodic, is highly probable from the suddenness of its attack; as inflammation requires time for its completion - but the spasm continuing for any length of time inflammation will inevitably ensue. The spasmodic action or at least a tendency to it continues throughout the whole course of the disease - whether it be of an inflammatory or spasmodic nature nearly the same mode of treatment will be demanded.

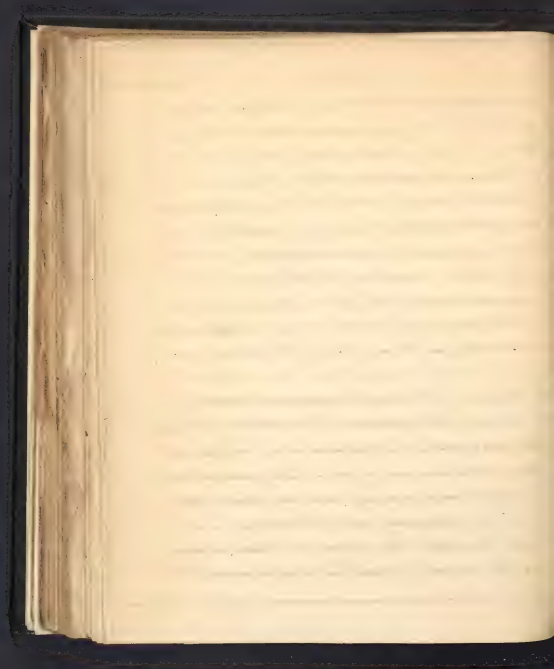
This disease does not appear to be contagious; but it sometimes prevails as an Epidemic. it is almost exclusively confined to the early periods of life, and attacks such infants as are robust and vigorous, very rarely occurring after the age of puberty.

adults are not often affected with it; though there are not wanting such instances. a child that has had the disease once is more liable to take it again than one that has not had it. The most frequent cause of the disease appears to be cold conjoined with moisture; and it makes its attacks most frequently in the winter & spring; and at any time when there are sudden changes of weather, it is said to be more frequently seen on the sea coast than in inland countries where however it is ^{not} uncommon.

The Croup comes on with chilliness and some of the other symptoms of fever, followed by increased heat; restlessness, starting &c. in some cases the patient has the symptoms of a common catarrh or cold & for one or two days is affected with a hoarse cough unattended with expectoration. but most generally it makes its attack suddenly & in the night time without any previous indispositions being manifest. the child is ~~roused~~ aroused out of its

simulated with a dry hoarse cough which has been compared to the crowing of a cock, or the noise which is produced by blowing into a broken tube. the breathing is laborious and attended with a wheezing noise, & the voice is peculiarly shrill. the face is flushed, the pulse quick & chorded; the cough is generally dry from the commencement, though occasionally it is moist & a frothy matter is brought up. the child appears to be in constant uneasiness, & the eyes are red and watery, & the whole face appears swelled. it sometimes happens that there is vomiting in the early stage of the disease and a frothy matter is brought up.

The duration of the complaint is various according to the violence of the symptoms & the constitution of the child. it has proved fatal in the short space of six hours from the attack; at other times not, for two or three weeks: but most frequently in three or four days. much may depend upon the degree of inflammatory action; the strength & constitution of the child & the violence of the spasm. in some cases there is more of spasm than of inflammation, &



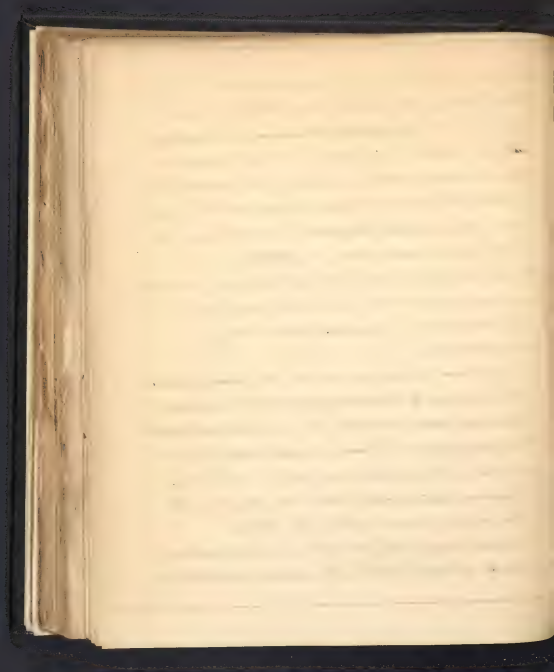
then the fever is less violent, the cough is not so frequent, the difficulty of breathing is less permanent but it appears that the attacks of suffocation are not rarer.

When the disease is mild, or where the fever is not very high respiration not extremely laborious, the cough not very urgent, when a free expectoration takes place & the constitution of the child is good a recovery may be expected.

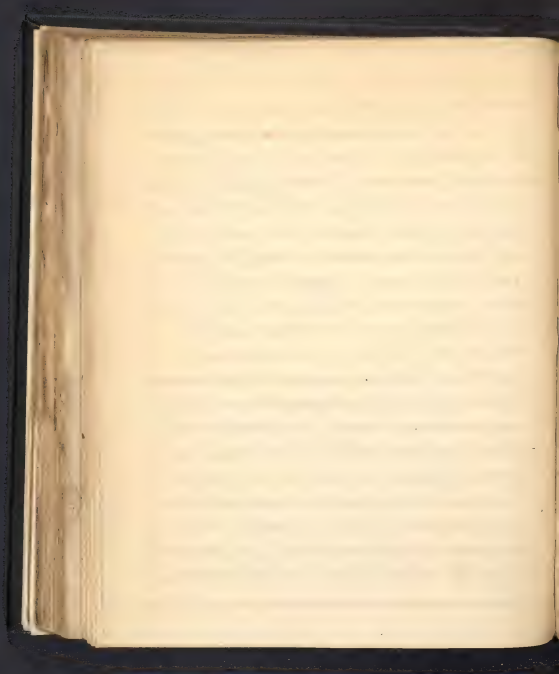
But when the cough is violent, the pulse irregular, the breathing much oppressed & the system little susceptible of being acted upon by remedies as Quinies & danger is to be apprehended.

The obstructions observed on dissection are various, sometimes the Lungs appear to have been affected with considerable inflammatory action. sometimes they are hard and compact, their vessels gorged with blood of a dark colour, & the air cells filled with serum but more common with mucus. the membrane said so often to have been found in the Trachea has rarely been met with in this country.

The disease being of a highly inflammatory character as might be expected, Venesection is the principal remedy, & it is

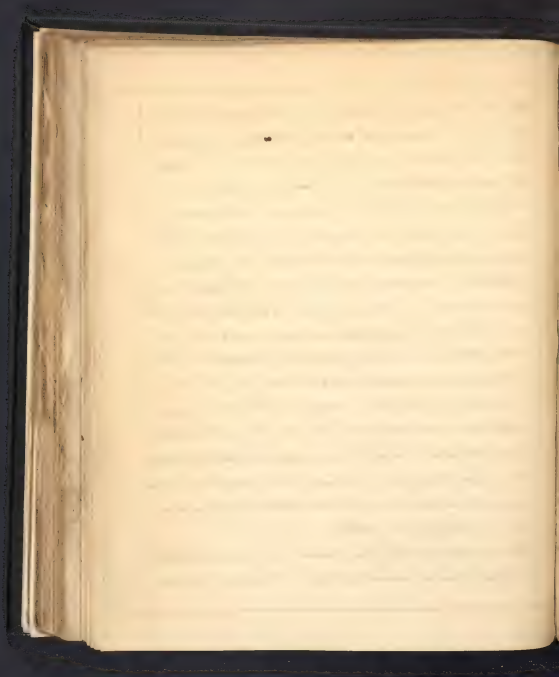


almost the only one on which dependence can be placed. By
some practitioners the cataplasms such as Opium. apoplexia?
have been relied on for the cure of this truly formidable
disease, but the general voice of practitioners appears to be against
this practice, & it is now pretty generally admitted that diffu-
sive remedies only will succeed. In violent cases where the
attack is severe. Skin extremely hot & dry, the eyes rolling
in agony, the Pulse strong, or rapid & intermitting, & the
respiration is performed laboriously, no time is to be lost;
& here bloodletting cannot be dispensed with. The
patient is not to be treated in a timid manner, but
the most energetic practice is demanded. As before remarked
it is generally of a highly inflammatory character. Though
it may sometimes be entirely of spasmodic nature
yet I am not aware that it will occasion any
difference in practice. no disease is more imminent
in its nature or it allowed to proceed, more so
is the foundation of life. a quantity of blood
proportioned to the age & constitution of the child & the
severity of the attack is to be immediately withdrawn.



As to the propriety of bleeding in this disease there can
not be the shadow of a doubt, its beneficial effects
have been almost universally acceded to, & I believe
there are few practitioners in this country who do not
consider it as the principal remedy, the inflammatory
nature of the disease as demonstrated by dissection; & the
prompt beneficial effects which result from the practical
applications of scarification point it out as the primary mode
to be relied on. the blood may be taken from the jugular
vein or the arm & good effects more surely result from its
sudden abstraction as in other inflammatory diseases than when
it is drawn off more slowly. after bleeding by the arm
Leeches will be found to be useful auxiliaries. they may
be applied on each side of the throat. they will seldom
fail to do good, though they are more particularly adapt-
ed to that stage of the disease when scarification pursued
any further is not demanded or would be dangerous
from the debility of the patient.

Next in point of utility are Emetics. The administration
of Emetics forms a prominent feature in this disease and in



very many cases for its cure they will be found essentially
necessary. next to Venesection no remedy displays more beneficial
results in its management. they free the Lungs and Trachea
of the mucus with which they are oppressed, equalise the
circulation, & restore the capillary excretions. to be effectual
they should be administered in such doses as to produce free
& copious sweating, & they may be repeated or not according as
the disease is more or less acute. though most frequently
they will require to be repeated several times through the
course of the day. emetics either of Tartar Emetic or of
Ipecacuanha should be administered & the remedy will
often be required to be given in large doses. what will pre-
sently form an excellent emetic is the Syrup of Iguilla,
in which a small quantity of Tartaric Acid may
be added which will increase its efficacy. in many cases
this with or without the addition of antimonial wine
will be the only emetic that is necessary, a combination
of Calomel and antimonial Powder is highly useful. the juice
of squills or Garlic will often prove serviceable.
Very little inferior to Emetics is the warm Bath. its antispasmodic



power are universally acknowledged. Lead to the impregnation
of the most powerful emetics the stomach will sometimes
remain unaching unacted upon: but from the united
effects of a copious bleeding & the warm bath it recovers;
its susceptibility & nature which had almost left his person.
remains thus wanted away. it is in infancy that this remedy
appears to produce its most beneficial results & to this period
of life it is more peculiarly adapted. the times which
the child should remain in the bath is to be decided
by the judgement of the practitioner. 10 or 15 minutes will
generally be sufficiently long for its application. very
frequently few minutes will have elapsed before the
child begins to express its delight at the sudden removal of
oppression & pain which it has experienced: and the little patient
which but a few minutes before set its head thrown
back to prevent suffocation; its neck extended, the chest
rising violently & its arms tossing in various directions will
now breathe with almost natural regularity. the
pulses will become soft & the countenance resume
a cheerful expression & if continued longer in the



both a still further relaxation to his place with irrita-
tion, languor & marked by the pallid colour of the
membranes & the muteness of the throat. It is necessary
when the most beautiful emetics have been given, no
more can be produced unless the child has been
in the warm bath.

He concurring in the antiphlogistic treatment
which this disease in an imminent degree demands
are Turgidities. They are exhibited in every stage of the
disease & aim to produce active eversion or only pass
their laxative course. It is only in the first or acute stage
that they are exhibited as to produce eversion & in the
latter stage, as the advanced stage they will
increase the debility which already attends upon the disease.
The purgative most generally used & which appears best
suited to the complaint is Calomel; this being given
it is generally adapted to the complaints of children both
in the acute & the chronic of its health is being in order
and almost without exception it has been
been given in exceedingly large doses in this disease.



by some practitioners is almost exclusively relied on for
its cure, by them it is supposed to possess a peculiar
power over the secretory vessels of the Tongue, when it
is used as it most frequently does, its good effects are
not conspicuous. — as a purgative the Hem-Vin
will answer very well. Anna, Mauna, & Salscom-
bina may be given as a laxative.

Not to be dispensed with are the vesicating appli-
cations in the management of this disease, when
vascular action is high they are generally inadmissible
they are of great benefit applied in any stage of
the disease: but it is after the force of the cir-
culation has been reduced that they show their best
effects & afford the greatest relief — before this has
been done or the fever in a considerable degree
reduced their application is not allowed to be
resorted to. The blister should extend
from ear to ear.

Emetics may be rightly used in various
cases & looseness which attend upon the disease.



they should be given in small doses frequently repeated.
The Polygala Senega, has been used, it should not be
given while there is high arterial action. it is princi-
pally in the second stage that it is recommended.
It is best given in decoction.

From what has been said it may be perceived that
our principal dependence is to be placed on blood-
letting, I am the whole that there may be more harm
done by too sparing an use than by too free an
exhibition of the remedy. Children seized with this dis-
ease will bear more rapid depletion than when labour-
ing under any other.

After a recovery the child is to be carefully guarded
from the cause producing the disease; & if any cough
or hoarseness remain - they will yield generally
to the use of the Squill mixture. onion juice
is a domestic remedy which is frequently given with
advantage. here also the Polygala Senega will
be found of great benefit.

